

# Arlington Advocate.

CHARLES S. PARKER, EDITOR.

Devoted to the Local Interests of the Town.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 A YEAR.

VOL. VI.

ARLINGTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1877.

NO. 5.

Boston, Lowell and Nashua RAILROAD.

Middlesex Central Branch.

ON and after December 13th, 1876, trains will run as follows:

LEAVE BOSTON FOR CONCORD, MASS., at 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 11.00, 12.00, 2.45, 4.20, 5.25, 6.25, \*10.00, p.m.

Return at 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, a.m.; 12.40, 2.45, 4.40, 5.50, p.m.

LEAVE BOSTON FOR BEDFORD at 7.10, 8.15, 11.55, a.m.; 2.45, 4.20, 5.25, 6.25, \*10.00, p.m.

Return at 6.01, 7.01, 8.03, 9.05, a.m.; 12.50, 4.00, 4.50, 6.02, p.m.

LEAVE BOSTON FOR Lexington at 7.10, 8.15, 11.55, a.m.; 2.45, 4.20, 5.25, 6.25, \*10.00, p.m.

Return at 6.13, 7.13, 8.15, 9.17, a.m.; 1.02, 4.28, 5.05, 6.25, \*10.00, p.m.

LEAVE BOSTON FOR Arlington at 7.10, 8.15, 11.55, a.m.; 2.45, 4.20, 5.25, 6.25, \*10.00, p.m.

Return at 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, a.m.; 1.19, 4.37, 5.22, 6.25, \*10.17, p.m.

LEAVE BOSTON FOR North Avenue at 7.10, 8.15, 11.55, a.m.; 2.45, 4.20, 5.25, 6.25, \*10.00, p.m.

Return at 6.36, 7.36, 8.38, 9.40, a.m.; 1.23, 4.43, 5.28, 6.48, \*10.23, p.m.

LEAVE BOSTON FOR Elm Street at 7.10, 8.15, 11.55, a.m.; 2.45, 4.20, 5.25, 6.25, \*10.00, p.m.

Return at 6.39, 7.39, 8.39, 9.43, a.m.; 1.28, 4.46, 5.30, 6.31, \*10.26, p.m.

LEAVE BOSTON FOR Nashua and Upper Roads at 7.00, 8.00, a.m.; 12.00, p.m.; 2.30, 3.35, p.m.

LEAVE BOSTON FOR Lowell at 7.00, 8.00, a.m.; 12.00, p.m.; 12.30, 2.30, 4.00, 4.45, 5.35, 6.10 p.m.

\*Wednesdays one hour later.

Saturdays excepted.

WM. M. PARKER,

Nov. 25, 1876.—*I*, Superintendent.

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July 3—*4*—*5*—*6*—*7*—*8*—*9*—*10*—*11*—*12*—*13*—*14*—*15*—*16*—*17*—*18*—*19*—*20*—*21*—*22*—*23*—*24*—*25*—*26*—*27*—*28*—*29*—*30*—*31*—*32*—*33*—*34*—*35*—*36*—*37*—*38*—*39*—*40*—*41*—*42*—*43*—*44*—*45*—*46*—*47*—*48*—*49*—*50*—*51*—*52*—*53*—*54*—*55*—*56*—*57*—*58*—*59*—*60*—*61*—*62*—*63*—*64*—*65*—*66*—*67*—*68*—*69*—*70*—*71*—*72*—*73*—*74*—*75*—*76*—*77*—*78*—*79*—*80*—*81*—*82*—*83*—*84*—*85*—*86*—*87*—*88*—*89*—*90*—*91*—*92*—*93*—*94*—*95*—*96*—*97*—*98*—*99*—*100*—*101*—*102*—*103*—*104*—*105*—*106*—*107*—*108*—*109*—*110*—*111*—*112*—*113*—*114*—*115*—*116*—*117*—*118*—*119*—*120*—*121*—*122*—*123*—*124*—*125*—*126*—*127*—*128*—*129*—*130*—*131*—*132*—*133*—*134*—*135*—*136*—*137*—*138*—*139*—*140*—*141*—*142*—*143*—*144*—*145*—*146*—*147*—*148*—*149*—*150*—*151*—*152*—*153*—*154*—*155*—*156*—*157*—*158*—*159*—*160*—*161*—*162*—*163*—*164*—*165*—*166*—*167*—*168*—*169*—*170*—*171*—*172*—*173*—*174*—*175*—*176*—*177*—*178*—*179*—*180*—*181*—*182*—*183*—*184*—*185*—*186*—*187*—*188*—*189*—*190*—*191*—*192*—*193*—*194*—*195*—*196*—*197*—*198*—*199*—*200*—*201*—*202*—*203*—*204*—*205*—*206*—*207*—*208*—*209*—*210*—*211*—*212*—*213*—*214*—*215*—*216*—*217*—*218*—*219*—*220*—*221*—*222*—*223*—*224*—*225*—*226*—*227*—*228*—*229*—*230*—*231*—*232*—*233*—*234*—*235*—*236*—*237*—*238*—*239*—*240*—*241*—*242*—*243*—*244*—*245*—*246*—*247*—*248*—*249*—*250*—*251*—*252*—*253*—*254*—*255*—*256*—*257*—*258*—*259*—*260*—*261*—*262*—*263*—*264*—*265*—*266*—*267*—*268*—*269*—*270*—*271*—*272*—*273*—*274*—*275*—*276*—*277*—*278*—*279*—*280*—*281*—*282*—*283*—*284*—*285*—*286*—*287*—*288*—*289*—*290*—*291*—*292*—*293*—*294*—*295*—*296*—*297*—*298*—*299*—*300*—*301*—*302*—*303*—*304*—*305*—*306*—*307*—*308*—*309*—*310*—*311*—*312*—*313*—*314*—*315*—*316*—*317*—*318*—*319*—*320*—*321*—*322*—*323*—*324*—*325*—*326*—*327*—*328*—*329*—*330*—*331*—*332*—*333*—*334*—*335*—*336*—*337*—*338*—*339*—*340*—*341*—*342*—*343*—*344*—*345*—*346*—*347*—*348*—*349*—*350*—*351*—*352*—*353*—*354*—*355*—*356*—*357*—*358*—*359*—*360*—*361*—*362*—*363*—*364*—*365*—*366*—*367*—*368*—*369*—*370*—*371*—*372*—*373*—*374*—*375*—*376*—*377*—*378*—*379*—*380*—*381*—*382*—*383*—*384*—*385*—*386*—*387*—*388*—*389*—*390*—*391*—*392*—*393*—*394*—*395*—*396*—*397*—*398*—*399*—*400*—*401*—*402*—*403*—*404*—*405*—*406*—*407*—*408*—*409*—*410*—*411*—*412*—*413*—*414*—*415*—*416*—*417*—*418*—*419*—*420*—*421*—*422*—*423*—*424*—*425*—*426*—*427*—*428*—*429*—*430*—*431*—*432*—*433*—*434*—*435*—*436*—*437*—*438*—*439*—*440*—*441*—*442*—*443*—*444*—*445*—*446*—*447*—*448*—*449*—*450*—*451*—*452*—*453*—*454*—*455*—*456*—*457*—*458*—*459*—*460*—*461*—*462*—*463*—*464*—*465*—*466*—*467*—*468*—*469*—*470*—*471*—*472*—*473*—*474*—*475*—*476*—*477*—*478*—*479*—*480*—*481*—*482*—*483*—*484*—*485*—*486*—*487*—*488*—*489*—*490*—*491*—*492*—*493*—*494*—*495*—*496*—*497*—*498*—*499*—*500*—*501*—*502*—*503*—*504*—*505*—*506*—*507*—*508*—*509*—*510*—*511*—*512*—*513*—*514*—*515*—*516*—*517*—*518*—*519*—*520*—*521*—*522*—*523*—*524*—*525*—*526*—*527*—*528*—*529*—*530*—*531*—*532*—*533*—*534*—*535*—*536*—*537*—*538*—*539*—*540*—*541*—*542*—*543*—*544*—*545*—*546*—*547*—*548*—*549*—*550*—<i

# Arlington Advocate

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## A GLIMPSE AT NEW YORK.

Broadway has had various names. The Heere street, Great George street, and Bloomingdale road, all finally merging in the present name. Since an early period after the original settlement of the island by the Dutch, and the building of the fort at the Battery, the direction of Broadway has marked the growth of the city, controlled the course of trade, and determined the value of property. The westward tendency on this island has had the force of law. All efforts to traffic and travel permanently in other directions have been of no avail. Broadway tends to the west, carrying with it the wealth, movement, and elegant trade of the city.

New York was laid out seventy years ago on the parallel ruler system—parallel avenues intersecting parallel streets without any regard to the shore line or the surface. No comprehension of the nature or wants of the city was exhibited; no natural thoroughfare was provided; the long avenues were of equal width; no broad squares at the intersection of thoroughfares, such as in Europe afford such splendid sites for public buildings, and give to each such an extended view. The plan was as simple as a piece of ruled paper, equally well or ill adapted for any and every location, and this in spite of a surface and shores, summits and slopes, admirably adapted to picturesque improvements. If the city had been no further laid out than it was built upon until the advent of the Central Park Commissioners, and had then been given over to them, the whole residence portion of the island above Fifth street might have been a park—a perfect pleasure garden of delight.

From the complete ruin of such a plan the old Bloomingdale road is all that saved the city. It has in a few instances broken the prison bars of straight lines and right angles. At the site of Cooper Institute, where Third avenue springs from the Bowery and Astor place opens from Broadway to Second avenue, there is a natural home for public buildings, and is well occupied. At the intersection of Broadway with Fourteenth street, Union square offers one of the finest sites on the island for monumental edifices; but beyond some first-class stores it has so far nothing in the architectural line to boast of. It has, however, been well chosen as a fitting place in which to erect pedestals for the statues of Washington, Lincoln, and Lafayette. The statues of other patriots and great men, whose memory the people honor and revere, will, no doubt, in due time still further adorn this square. The next intersection, at Madison Sq., is more irregular, not so broad and grand, yet it furnishes commanding sites, such as that of the Fifth Avenue, Albemarle, and Hoffman Hotels; and the block next north of Worth's Monument, occupied by the New York Club. This locality is, and will be for the next ten years, the centre of the most elegant and valuable retail trade of the metropolis. The activity in Broadway, between Union and Madison squares, is intense during business hours; it finds no parallel in any other part of the city. In this neighborhood are the chief hotels, theatres, and clubs.

The view up from the southeast corner of Broadway and twenty-first street is one of the finest in the city. This intersection is better than that at Union square for business purposes, because its right lines of travel pass along its store fronts and not across its spaces. The intersection above, at Broadway, Sixth avenue, and Twenty-second street is greatly embellished by the splendid new marble banking house of the Union Dime Savings Institution, by far the finest structure of the kind in the city. The intersection at Broadway, Seventh avenue, and Forty-fourth street, presents no square, but an open paved space, the blocks fronting on which are admirably calculated as sites for important buildings. Small enclosed parks, to which the public are not admitted, such as the one to the south of Cooper Institute, and another to the north of the new Union Dime Savings Institution, are utterly useless, serve no practical purpose, and actually deprive the public of the use of just so much land that legitimately belongs to them.

The intersection of Broadway and Eighth Avenue at Fifty-ninth street has the advantage of being at the entrance of the park, and offers sites for imposing buildings equal to any below. The fewness of these spots, left by accident, instead of being provided by design, and the magnificent uses made of such pla-

ces in the capitals of Europe, teach us how valuable they are going to be in the future of New York. They are to be the great centres of value, strong along Broadway, as it tends westward on its upward course. At Fifty-ninth street Broadway branches out still further to the West under the name of Grand Boulevard; but up to this present writing it has failed to carry the growth of the city in that direction. It seems, for the present, to lose its influence when it reaches the Park. The line of improvement is on the east side, following in the wake of horse railroads which so greatly developed Second, Third and Madison avenues. At some future day, when the magnificent west side region shall have been built up, Broadway will no doubt again assert its supremacy.

The present season in New York has been an unusual one. Storm has succeeded storm in rapid succession, and the temperature has maintained a lower average than for years before. But these, we are confident, will not be without their effect for good upon the future of this great city and its environs. Every snow storm, and every thaw which follows it, is now doing more to work up public sentiment and arouse the citizens to energetic action in regard to the rapid transit question, than five years of "agitation" in the city papers, and public halls. The man who hangs to a strap in a crowded car all the way from Central Park to City Hall, arriving there, after an hour's torture, with his feet not only frozen but trodden almost to jelly, and who repeats the experience on his return at night, is apt to find himself wondering if this sort of locomotion is the best his city can devise. If he tries to walk, the experience is no less edifying. The cross-walks, in case of thaw, will be ankle-deep with water and snow because the horse-car companies, which afford him such comforts when he rides, throw the snow from their tracks into the gutters, blocking them completely. If he tries the Elevated Railroad, and does not go to the terminal stations, he may be thankful if he is not obliged to stand for half an hour on the platform while train after train whisks past him too full to stop. When he reflects, amid these annoyances, that he might ride each day from his house to his office in 20 minutes but for the opposition of the horse-railroad companies, it begins to dawn upon him that he doesn't have his rights because he is to indolent to insist upon them.

## THE COMPROMISE MEASURE.

There was a meeting of unusual size and character in Faneuil Hall, Boston, last Monday. It was called at noon for the purpose of hearing an expression from prominent men in the State in regard to the Compromise measure, so called, now occupying the attention of Congress, the country, and the world generally. Mayor Prince presided, and the list of officers comprised distinguished and honored names identified with both political parties, and represented very fully the professional and business interests of the community. From the tone of the speakers it was patent to all observers that it was no partisan or fractious demonstration, but a fair expression of the character, intelligence and wealth of the whole people. Speaking with reference to the meeting, and its influences, the Boston *Advertiser* says:—"From first to last not a word was uttered at which a patriotic man of either party could take exception. Its whole conduct was elevated above the plane of partisan strife. The orators spoke as citizens of a common country, in whose prosperity they had an equal interest, independent of their political theories or prejudices. And to every lofty sentiment appealing to the hearers in their capacity of citizens having a single desire for the honor of the Republic there was a quick and earnest response. The tone of the meeting throughout was admirable and encouraging. There was none of the intense excitement and furious passion which sometimes characterizes a popular meeting. The special pleading and fierce denunciation which are tolerated so willingly in the heat of a campaign, were absent. The appeal was to reasonable motives and calm judgment. It was listened to attentively and approved with unanimity. That the audience as well as the speakers was fairly representative of the two great parties was shown by nearly equal volume of applause given when one of the speakers mentioned the two principal candidates for the Presidency by name. But from beginning to end there was no sign or manifestation of disapprobation. Each party respected the convictions and the prejudices of the other, and each showed a full willingness to accept the determination of the issue which the proposed tribunal might come to. The counsels of moderation and forbearance were the counsels most in favor, and if any speaker had been so indiscreet as to make a partisan harangue, he would have been met by a storm of indignant remonstrance.

The resolutions which were so unanimously adopted express in plain and forcible language the judgment of the great body of the people of Boston and of New England. They see in the proposed plan a settlement of the question which is at once fair, peaceable, constitutional and honorable. Because it combines all those qualities they approve of it. They expect their Representatives in Congress to support it, and will not easily pardon those, if there should be any, who oppose it. Whatever politicians may have intended, the people are and ever have been in ear-

nest in their declaration that the question as to the Presidency should be settled fairly. Nothing else has been proposed which seems so likely to accomplish such a result. They, therefore, desire the adoption of the plan of the committee, and their desire has a quality of earnestness which demands respectful consideration.

We think there may be a popular misapprehension of the duties of the commission provided for by the electoral count bill. A close examination will show that in case of the vote of any State not contested, it is to be counted, unless both houses, acting concurrently, throw it out. In case of contested votes the question is referred to the commission. Its duty is to eliminate the votes that are illegal or irregular, and report to Congress which, if either, appears to be the true and legal vote of the State. Congress then receives it just as it received the vote of a State not contested, and the two houses, acting concurrently, can throw out the vote reported by the commission, or count the vote it has rejected. In other words, the commission is merely authorized to decide which is the *prima facie* case in a contested vote, and Congress reserves the right to change the decision. The concessions made on each side are only of the most questionable right—on one side, the right of the President of the Senate to count the vote, on the other side, the right of a single house to throw out the vote of a State.

**ELECTION.**—The following is the list of newly-elected officers of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, of Arlington:

**President**,—Mrs. George H. Rugg.  
**Vice-Presidents**,—Mrs. E. D. Brooks, Mrs. James Cutler.

**Secretary**,—Miss Annie W. Wood.

**Treasurer**,—Mrs. E. O. Grover.

**Executive Committee**,—Mrs. John Field, Mrs. Henry Mott, Mrs. Joshua Caldwell, Mrs. Ammi Hall, Mrs. H. B. Mitchell, Mrs. E. W. Corey, Mrs. Pinkham.

The ladies are busy with their preparations for the fair, in aid of their work, and the interest in the welfare of the Reform Club, and devotion to the cause of temperance is more earnest than at any previous time. The membership is on the increase, and the Union is certainly in a most prosperous and satisfactory condition.

## NEW FILTERING GALLERY.

There is an old saying that "first impressions are always best;" there is also another,—"exceptions prove the rule." Our first impressions of the Arlington Water were—well our readers can judge. On a hot and sultry day in the month of August, two years ago, after a walk over the dusty road from West Medford, we arrived at the office we now occupy. With the same feeling, we imagine, that the exhausted traveler over prairie or desert rushes to the cooling stream, we made for the sink, drew a liberal quantity of water (we supposed) from the faucet, and, plunging hands and face into the dish, prepared for a thorough "rinse." The sensations we experienced were peculiar. Remembrances of our early boyhood, when in the spring of the year we had ventured upon the softening tufts in the old peat meadows at the foot of "Rag Rock," and been immersed in its fragrant ooze, flashed through our mind. Of the gentleman in attendance we demanded, "What sort of stuff do you call this?" "Arlington water, or 'peat tea,' as it is generally called," he answered. A supply of clear water from the town pump removed the stains of the stuff, but not the odor, and for some time we carried a reminder of Arlington water upon our own person.

But we need not enlarge on this "fragrant" theme. Our readers are perfectly familiar with it. It was a good thing in some respects,—furnishing to our farmers a most excellent fertilizer. From that first bad season until now there has been a steady though gradual improvement in the water, and it was evident that its becoming clear and odorless—it was never harmful, we are sure) was only a question of time; that the citizens of Arlington could not expect a miracle in their behalf, but must pass through the usual experiences with artificial ponds.

The belief that the water could be filtered, and thus greatly improved, has always been entertained,—the only question being how should the filtering be accomplished? The Water Commissioners are confident they have solved the problem, but leave the citizens to judge for themselves. We propose to give our readers a description of the work, so that they may form an idea how the filtering is accomplished.

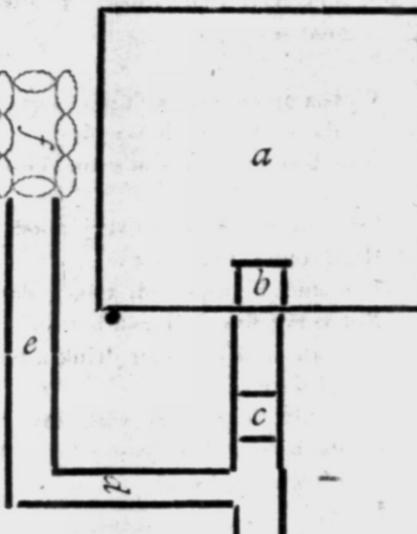
An examination of the shores of the reservoir, early last spring, brought out the fact that on the north side there was a large bed of loose gravel—something very unusual in such a location. That it could be a filter utilized as was at once suggested, and as soon as the plans could be completed, and the money to accomplish it could be voted by the town, the work of construction was commenced. The work was accomplished several weeks ago, but owing to the cold weather, and the low state of the water in the reservoir (it had to be drawn to almost its lowest point in order to construct the filter), it was not connected with the main supply pipe, it being necessary that the weather should be warm when the connections were made.

On the very day that we announced, at the request of the Water Commissioners, the signal to be given to warn the citizens to provide water sufficient to last through the day, before the water was shut off, the clerk of the weather "let up" the severe pressure of cold under which we have labored for a month or more, and gave as a warm, bright and almost spring-like

day. At nine o'clock the signals were struck on the bell of the Unitarian church, and an hour afterwards the water was shut off. Under the direction of Mr. Sylvester Stickney, the superintendent of the water works, the connection was quickly and successfully made, and early in the evening the water was let on again.

It was not until Wednesday, of this week, however, that the full benefits of the filter were seen, as the dirt and sediment collected in its construction had all to be washed from the pipes. To accomplish this the hydrants and outlets have been opened, and now that they are clear we find ourselves furnished with a colorless and pure flavored article such as cannot but please the most epicurean taste.

For the information of our readers we have constructed (as nearly as is possible with rules and types), a plan or diagram of the new filter, which, with the explanatory note appended, will give a pretty correct idea of the matter.



**EXPLANATION.**—*a*, the reservoir; *b*, well-house; *c*, water gate; *d*, 12-in. main, connecting conduit with main supply pipe, 250 ft. long; *e*, 20-inch brick conduit, 600 ft. long; *f*, filter, 135 ft. long, 12 ft. wide, 12 ft. high.

We ought, perhaps, to describe the filter a little more fully. The base of the filter is a heavily laid stone wall, from which is sprung a brick arch. This is covered with the coarse, loose gravel, and the filtering is done by the water passing through this gravel and masonry into the chamber beneath.

What has already been accomplished is plain to every one, and if the storage capacity of the reservoir is sufficient to last during the drouth of summer, our days of trouble and occasion for fault-finding with the water will be at an end.

**BARNABEE'S CONCERT.**—The audience which filled Town Hall, last Tuesday evening, on the occasion of the concert by the Barnabee Concert Company, evidently came with a desire to be amused, as aside from the honors extended to the cornet soloist, only the humorous parts of the programme elicited enthusiasm. The programme was rich and varied in its character, calculated to bring out the strong points of each artist, and was entirely satisfactory. The audience would evidently have been pleased to have heard more of Mr. Barnabee, who was the same irresistably comic actor as ever. Mrs. Carter, the soprano, received a hearty encore to her "*O Luce di Quest' Anima*," and responded with a charming ballad "*Believe I'm Dreaming*." Mr. Shuebruk, the cornet soloist, evinced remarkable talent for so young a man, and we predict for him a brilliant future. Mr. Carter and Miss Holbrook, the alto and tenor, have good voices, and in the quartettes filled their places with grace and skill. As soloists they did not particularly please the audience, though they sang well. We were highly gratified to see the hall so crowded, and hope the closing entertainment of the course, the English Opera, will be even more liberally patronized. In that case, the course is likely to prove as financially successful as it has been in other respects.

**UNIVERSALIST FAIR.**—The annual fair of the Universalist church, under the management of the ladies of the society, was opened in Town Hall, last Thursday afternoon. The hall was decorated with more than usual taste. In the centre was a large circular pargoda, tastefully draped and ornamented, and in one corner was a post office, framed like a pitch-roof house, and covered with brown cloth. Both sides and portions of one end were occupied with tables, and the display upon them was really elegant. The donation table, which has always been a feature of these fairs, is unusually full this year, and the articles are really too numerous to mention. The platform was filled up as a stage with curtain, etc., for the display of

"Mrs. Jarley's Centennial Wax figures," which constituted the main feature of Thursday evening's entertainment. A rich treat, not down in the bills, was also furnished by a male quartette from Medford, composed of Messrs. Fred Field, J. B. Gilman, Frank Belcher, and Godfrey Ryder, who gave a number of choice selections. They have excellent voices, and showed careful training. The attendance was large, and the fair was most successfully inaugurated.

**OPENING SERVICES.**—Last Sunday afternoon the new Episcopal church, on the corner of Academy and Maple Sts., was opened for the first time. The attendance was quite large, and the exercises were of an interesting character. Hereafter services will be held morning and afternoon, at the usual hours for church service, and there will also be the regular session of the Sunday school. The chapel, or church, is very neat and convenient.

[Correspondence.]

**OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
Jan. 25th, 1877.

The Congressional Library, at Washington, is rapidly becoming one of the largest if not the most valuable library in the country. A heavy penalty upon its existence is imposed by the law, making it the recipient of a copy of every book published in the country, by which an immense mass of spoiled paper is accumulated. (The whole number of entries for the 12 months of 1876, was 14,882, against 14,197 for the preceding year.) But even with this clog of useless lumber, it has received large and important addition to the appropriation from Congress.

The annual report of the Librarian of Congress, submitted on the 10th inst. to the Joint Committee on the Library, shows that the number of bound books in the library at the present time is 311,097, and of pamphlets, 100,000. There were added to the library last year 17,500 bound volumes and 8,636 pamphlets, besides an increase of the law library by 3,211 volumes—giving the law library a total of 37,727 volumes. There were also added to the library 2,445 maps and charts. The additions to the library during the past year have been more than usually important, embracing many acquisitions of early American imprint. During the past year the publication of the first volume of the original historical documents relative to the French discoveries and explorations in the Northwestern portion of the United States and on the Mississippi has been made. The whole work will contain six octavo volumes, and will cover a vast collection of letters, official papers, and other documents in the original French, relating to discoveries and settlements under Chevalier de Lasalle, and other explorers in territory now belonging to the United States, from A. D. 1614 to 1742.

In his annual report the Librarian urges the need of a suitable library building, and states that the injury to books, bound newspapers, and object of art, which are piled up unprovided with shelves or room, is increasing with every addition. The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order securing the co-operation of the Department in the Meteorological observations which have been made for years in connection with the War Department and which have been the foundation of the "Probabilities," and more recently of the "Indications," daily reported. The order requires that on every naval vessel, and at every naval station, wherever they may be, on every ship in the service, meteorological observations shall be taken and recorded daily at the precise instant 7:35 A. M., Washington mean time. The record of these observations is to form part of the record of the United States Bulletin of International Meteorological Observations, and the greatest care and promptitude are enjoined in preparing it. These observations cannot, of course, be made available for immediate use, but they will form the basis of interesting and valuable conclusions and tables.

The piece of statuary from Italy, Guarnerio's "Forced Prayer," that excited so much admiration at the Centennial Exhibition, has been purchased for the Corcoran Art Gallery, at Washington. It was one of the very few pieces which it was desirable to retain in this country after the Exhibition was over. The House, by easy stages, is releasing itself of the embarrassment created by the telegraph business. Orton has been discharged from custody, the House finding that his answer was correct both as to the fact of his ill-health and as to his inability to control the telegrams desired. Meanwhile the Executive Committee of the Western Union Company has purged itself of contempt by agreeing to surrender the telegrams, and a very interesting job the investigating committee will have in consequence. The telegrams are very bulky, cover every conceivable detail of private business, and before the committees are through their managers will probably be ashamed that they have countenanced the arbitrary proceedings which violate a fundamental right of the American citizen, protection in his person and papers.

Wednesday night, during the all-night session occasioned by the compromise bill, Hon. James G. Blaine made his maiden speech in the United States Senate. Every one waked up to hear him, and listened with marked attention. He spoke briefly, stating his belief that Congress has not the power itself, and still less the power to transfer the power, embodied in this bill. He had at times felt disposed to vote for the bill, but his constitutional scruples prevented.

The House has practically decided to act unfavorably upon all bills which propose to repeal taxation. A bill providing for the repeal of the ten per cent. tax on notes of State banks, reported adversely from the Banking and Currency Committee, was brought up on Wednesday, and was tabled.

Prof. Seelye closed a remarkable and effective speech, on Tuesday, with the following:—"The report of the Joint Committee shows a patriotism so lofty and so pure that if it could only be

adopted by Congress with the same unanimity by which it was reported, would be a glory shed upon the opening year of the second century which no year of the previous century could excel. I wish that this Congress might pass this unanimously. I cannot believe that it will refuse its ratification. I would that we might tell the world that this great and free people which has lately shown itself so great by submitting to arbitration the question which threatened an international dispute, has now shown itself greater still by yielding their disputes about the Presidential election to the same great principle."

It is claimed that Judge Davis, the newly elected United States Senator from Illinois, is ineligible to a position on the Commission for deciding the Presidential dispute by reason of accepting Democratic support in the Senatorial contest.

SAM.

The "Murdock Testimonial," at the Boston Theatre, on the evening of the 19th inst., was a great success. The net proceeds were \$3,306.15. One of the attractions was a farce by Dr. Frank A. Harris, son of Dr. J. C. Harris, of Arlington, which was well played and gave great satisfaction. The Boston *Journal* critic says of it:—After an overture by a large orchestra, composed of members of the Boston Theatre, Howard Atheneum and Museum musicians, Dr. F. A. Harris' bright and amusing farce, entitled, "Chums," was played by Mrs. Vincent, Miss Cary and Mr. Wilson of the Museum company, Dr. Harris and

The Arlington Reform Club will give an entertainment in their rooms, next Tuesday evening. A special invitation is extended to the members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. An attractive programme will be presented.

FAREWELL SERMON.—Rev. G. W. Cutter, pastor of the Unitarian church, will preach his farewell discourse next Sunday forenoon. The services will commence at 10 3/4 o'clock, and a cordial invitation is extended to all.

"If I had a pattern, I could cut these goods and make my dress myself," is a remark often made by ladies. Our readers are informed that Mrs. Renwick makes a specialty of cutting patterns, by measure, and can warrant satisfaction. See her advertisement.

SEIGHRISE.—The teachers of the Sunday school connected with S. Malachi (Catholic) church, together with the church choir, enjoyed a sleighride to Brighton, last Thursday evening, where they had a supper.

Parties wanting manure should apply to G. W. Prichard, Cutter street, East Somerville.

Twenty thousand tons of splendid ice have already been harvested from Spy Pond, and the work still goes on.

### Lexington Locals.

"THE HAYMAKERS."—This operatic cantata was presented in the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, January 24th, under the direction of Mr. S. P. Prentiss, of Arlington. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, the hall was completely filled. At 7.45 o'clock, Mr. Prentiss assumed the conductor's baton, and the pianist, Miss E. P. Hidden, struck the opening notes of the accompaniment. The *dramatis persona* consisted of about forty young ladies and gentlemen,—appropriately costumed—who gave in rapid succession the various solos, duets, quartettes and choruses, with good effect. The soloists were as follows:

Mary—Farmer's daughter, Miss Fannie A. Hutchinson.  
Anna—Farmer's " Miss Florence M. Damon.  
Dairy Maid, " Miss Grace H. Plumer.  
Farmer, " Mr. Joseph F. Ham.  
William—Farmer's assistant, Mr. N. E. Saville.  
John " " Mr. Hiram Mills.  
Snipkins—a young man from the city, Mr. Wm. B. Currier.

All of these sang their respective parts with good effect, and received hearty applause for their efforts. Miss Damon was suffering from a severe cold which proved troublesome at first, but she overcame it so well in her song, "Song of Happiness" that she was recalled. Miss Plumer was quite dramatic in her rendering of "A dairy maid am I," and was encored. Mr. Currier, as Snipkins, was capitally made up and provoked much amusement by his action. His serenade song, "Katy did," also received an encore. Mr. Hiram Mills, in "Now creaks the heavy wagon," won golden opinions both for his action and his singing, and was recalled by the delighted audience. The choruses were very well sustained, and the whole affair passed off pleasantly. Mr. Prentiss has reason to be satisfied with the action of his corps of singers and their endorsement by the public.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The time for the examinations of our public schools having arrived, they will occur in the following order:—

January 26.—Morning—Hancock Primary, Miss F. E. Harrington, teacher; Hancock Intermediate, Miss F. A. Hutchinson, teacher. Afternoon—the Franklin school, Miss C. A. Underwood, teacher.

Jan. 29.—Morning—Howard School, Mrs. M. A. Butterfield, teacher. Afternoon—Adams Intermediate and Primary Schools, Miss C. E. Fisk, teacher.

Jan. 30.—Morning—Warren School, Miss M. A. Paul, teacher. Afternoon—Bowditch School, Miss E. E. Wright, teacher.

January 31.—High School, Mr. R. B. Clark, principal; Mrs. J. W. Eddy and Miss E. P. Hidden, assistants,—all day.

Feb. 1st.—Hancock Sub-Grammar, Mrs. E. B. Lane, teacher. Hancock Grammar, Mrs. R. Akerman, teacher,—all day.

Feb. 2.—Morning—Adams Grammar, Mr. Silas Peabody, principal.

These examinations are all open to the public, and it is to be hoped that a large number of the parents and friends of the pupils will take interest enough in the welfare of the children to attend. It gives encouragement to the pupils, and is very gratifying to the teachers and committee.

NEW STATUETTE.—Another attraction has been added to the Cary Library, in the shape of a splendid statue of the late Rev. Theodore Parker. The base, or pedestal, is made from wood of the belfry of the old church, which is exceedingly appropriate. It will be remembered that Mr. Parker was a grandson of Capt. John Parker, who commanded the little company who assembled on our common on the 19th of April, 1775, and whose refusal to disband his command resulted in the striking of the first blow for practical liberty.

NEEDS SEEING TO.—We are in receipt of communications in regard to Waltham Street. There is only a narrow path, hardly wide enough to allow two teams to pass. Our correspondent says: "There is a canal there that will prove more expensive to the town than Vine Brook, if the town do not do something." Accidents have already occurred there this winter. A main thoroughfare should be better kept.

RESIGNED.—Mr. R. B. Clark, principal of our High School, has resigned his position to accept, at an advanced salary, a similar position at Waltham. The committee have not yet made any selection among the numerous applicants for the position.

LYCEUM COURSE.—The next lecture before the Lexington Lyceum Course will be given in Town Hall, next Wednesday evening, by Prof. Edward S. Morse. His subject will be "Glimpses of Insect Life."

Mr. J. L. Norris, has sold his block to Mr. J. L. Boardman. The sale was effected by Mr. George L. Parker, real estate agent. Lexington.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Lexington Gas Light Co. is called for next Thursday evening, February 1st, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

### Special Notices.

#### A CARD.

Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Cutter will be happy to meet their friends, at a Social Reception, at the Unitarian Vestry, on Tuesday evening, January 30th, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

Arlington, Jan. 26, 1877.—I.W.

#### PATTERNS CUT TO ORDER.

#### MRS. R. RENWICK.

#### FASHIONABLE

#### Dress and Cloak Maker.

ARLINGTON AVENUE.

MRS. RENWICK would inform her former patrons and the public generally that she has taken the rooms recently vacated by Miss Manning, at the junction of Arlington Avenue and Charlestown St., and has resumed the business of

Dress and Cloak Making,

Cutting and Trimming,

in all its branches. The scale of prices has been reduced to correspond with the times.

Mr. R. having had large experience in some of the largest establishments of Boston, Boston and Philadelphia, and using the "Tailor" system of cutting and fitting, perfect fits can be assured in all cases.

Lace Work and Millinery to order.

Arlington, Nov. 4, 1876.—I.W.

PROBATE COURT.

MIDDLESEX CO.

WHEREAS, ANNA P. TRENTHOLM, the Administratrix of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance the first and final account of her administration upon the estate of said deceased.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the second Tuesday of February next, at nine o'clock, in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said Administratrix is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same in the *Arlington Advertiser*, a newspaper printed at Arlington, three weeks successively, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George M. Brooks, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

J. H. TYLER, Register.

FOR SALE.

100 Yorkshire Pigs.

Also, Yorkshire and Mackay Sheep.

Apply by mail or otherwise.

A. N. TUFTS.

Southwest part of Lexington.

January 27, 1877.—I.W.

LOST.

ON Thursday evening, the 18th inst., between the Station at Arlington Heights and foot of Appleton Street, an Am. Sabine MUFF. If the finder will return it to the owner at Mr. Smith's in Appleton Place, he will confer a great favor, and be rewarded.

Arlington, Jan. 27, 1877.—I.W.

MANURE FOR SALE,

And delivered.

Apply to

G. W. PRICHARD,

Cutter Street, East Somerville.

ARLINGTON

Business Directory,

1877.

M. A. RICHARDSON & CO.,

Agents for the

ARLINGTON ADVOCATE,

\$1.50 per year.

Advertisements and subscriptions received.

Arlington Avenue, Arlington, Mass.

JOHN LAWRENCE,

PRACTICAL PAINTER,

Arlington Avenue.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., for sale.

JAMES BASTON,

CARPENTER & BUILDER,

Charlestown Street.

Jobbing, of all kinds, promptly attended to.

W. H. RICHARDSON,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER,

AND BLACKSMITH,

Arlington Avenue, corner Grove street.

M. A. RICHARDSON & CO.,

dealers in

PERIODICALS AND STATIONERY,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Fancy Goods, Gents' Clothing, &c.,

CONFECTORY AND CIGARS,

Hats, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, Cardigan JACKETS,

Arlington Avenue.

JESSE BACON,

MASON AND BUILDER,

Arlington, Mass. Residence on Mystic street.

JAMES M. CHASE,

ARCHITECT & CARPENTER,

Arlington, Mass.

Plans drawn and specifications made.—

Carpenter work in all its branches.

EDWARD STORER,

CARPENTER & BUILDER,

Central Street, Arlington, Mass.

Personal attention given to all work.—

T. H. RUSSELL,

W. I. Goods and Groceries,

Arlington Avenue, corner Water Street.

Only first class goods for sale.

J. W. RONCO'S

HAIR DRESSING ROOM,

Bank Building, Arlington Avenue, cor. Pleasant street, Arlington, Mass.

Clean towel for each customer.—

M. ROWE,

dealer in

W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES,

Arlington Avenue, opposite Mt. Vernon St.

HARD TIMES.

No more of the "HARD TIMES" complain,

Since you at RICHARD'S store can buy

"FINE CLOTHING" for the Gentlemen;

Who has a very large supply,

AT 24 AND 25 DOCK SQUARE.

### Deaths.

Date, name, and age inserted free, all other notice, 10 cents a line.

In Arlington, Jan. 22, Capt. Reuben Hopkins, aged 75 years, 10 months, 26 days.

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Mr. R. having had large experience in some of the largest establishments of Boston, Boston and Philadelphia, and using the "Tailor" system of cutting and fitting, perfect fits can be assured in all cases.

All the help will be retained in his employ,

and all orders for

Plumbing, Gas Fitting, &c.,

will receive the usual prompt and careful attention.

Special attention given to fitting up Bath-rooms and piping new buildings.

Arlington, Jan. 4, 1877.

NEW DENTAL OFFICE.

HARDWARE STORE.

Mr. Shattuck would take this occasion to thank the citizens of Arlington and vicinity for the liberal patronage which during the past twenty years they have been pleased to bestow upon him and his firm, and assures them that no pains will be spared to merit its continuance.

All the former help will be retained in his employ,

and all orders for

COOK & AL

## Selected Poetry.

### A CROWN OF FOURSORE YEARS.

The following lines were inscribed to Rufus Anderson, D. D., LL. D., formerly Secretary of the American Board, on his eightieth birthday, by J. M. Gorham, the former Treasurer of the Board:

"Thou crownest the year with Thy goodness."

PSALM 65: 11.  
Another year—the crowning one—  
The topmost sheaf of harvest years,  
The summit joy of days begun—  
Far down the vale of care and tears.

Each fitting hour and yearly span,  
Alike bore fruit in thought and act  
Wrought out for him whose gracious plan  
Gave life and light to lands that lacked—

The gift of life whose ceaseless flow,  
The giver blends with light divine,  
That man by him redeemed may know  
In whom all life and light combine.

The early choice of others' good—  
The after on which self was laid—  
Embraced the cause of men who stood  
The slaves of gods their hands had made.

And through the gates of morning lands,  
The home-sent cheer and greeting bore,  
To stay the herald's heavy hands  
While further blessings they implore.

In missions fields of parting day,  
Welcomed a nation-newly born,  
And say its star's responsive ray  
Gilds later beyond with coming morn.

From skill mature and earnest toil  
The record of a great work came—  
How spread abroad on foreign soil  
The ministry of Jesus' name.

These votive deeds the mind shall mould  
For all the range of blest employ  
Where earth-borne trusts in God unfold,  
And service finds its highest joy.

## Miscellaneous Selections.

### AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, which has recently been issued, gives some interesting facts, and could we be assured that the management of the Bureau was as excellent in works for the encouragement of agriculture as it is in compiling the results of such works, it would be more satisfactory. As it is, however, an expensive department is maintained which is productive of as little good as is possible with such facilities for doing it. The report for November states that the production of corn this year was only two per cent. short of the great crop of 1875, which was 50 per cent. greater than in 1874. The total production in 1875 is estimated at 1,295,000,000 bushels, of which 44 per cent. was raised in the Ohio basin, less than one per cent. in New England, and scarcely 6 per cent. in the Middle States. In quality the crop is superior to its predecessor. In New Jersey the crop was injured by the drought.

The cotton crop is a fair average, as far as reported. The potato crop suffered severely throughout the country from drought and other causes. A cause of the diminished supply is found in the greatly decreased acreage, especially in States where this crop has been grown extensively hitherto. In New Jersey the decrease in the number of acres planted was 31 per cent.; Pennsylvania 7, and Ohio 11, and 8 per cent. in the whole country. Maine alone planted a greater crop than in 1875 and is now being rewarded by high prices for a crop only 3 per cent. below that of 1875 and 6 per cent. above in quality. Rhode Island's potato crop falls 85 per cent. below that of 1875, and the total decrease in production was 34 per cent. Gloucester County, New Jersey, reports that not enough potatoes for home use were grown. Prices are reported from New York State to have risen from 20 cents the year previous to 65 cents now; in Illinois from 10 cents to 50. The report states that the sweet potato crop about equals that of 1875. In New Jersey there was an increase of 8 per cent.; in Kentucky 9; in South Carolina 7, and in several other States from 2 to 5.

The hay crop is reported 8 per cent. greater than the year previous and 5 per cent. better in quality. New England and some of the Middle States returned a slightly decreased quantity, but New Jersey increased its product 30 per cent. over 1875. In New Jersey the buckwheat crop was 23 per cent. below the average.

Among the great crops of 1876 was that of apples. Scarcely within the memory of man has the price of this splendid fruit been lower. The only complaint concerning the crop is that the superabundance makes the prices unprofitable. The crop in New Jersey is reported at 5 per cent. short of the average; in New York, at 22 per cent in excess; in Pennsylvania at 23, and in New Hampshire at 63 per cent. The pear crop, in which New Jersey bears a prominent part, fell below the small crop of 1875. The "pear blight" seems to have been the leading cause of diminution, its prevalence being especially great in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the Southern States.

The December returns to the Department indicate that the acreage of winter wheat planted this fall is increased about 5 per cent. over that of 1875. New York reports a decrease of 8 per cent. in acreage, though the average in the Middle States does not fall below that in the country generally.

The report makes some interesting statements in its present issue. The Statistician of the Department discusses the question of the alleged declining in production and in answer to the question, "Is agricultural production declining?" answers in the negative. Prof. Atwater furnishes an article upon Ag-

riculture at the experiments in Europe, and Thos. Taylor, the microscopist, has a valuable article upon his microscopic observations in reference to the grape mildew and rot, which will be found valuable by all grape culturists.

Among the interesting facts given are that the production of iron in New Jersey was 28 per cent. greater in 1876 than in 1874. In California the production of raisins has increased from 20,000 boxes last year to 90,000 in 1876. The same State made 7,000,000 gallons of wine in 1875 which sold from 50 cents to \$1 per gallon. The programme for the French Exposition of 1878 is published and agriculturists are invited to participate. A Strasbourg, Germany, veterinary surgeon has published a work upon the meat consumption of Europe, in which he states that the annual consumption per capita of meat by different races in Europe is as follows: England, 1804 pounds; South German, 77 1/2; French, 68.35; Belgian, 66 1/2; Austrian, 57 1/2; Prussian, 55.12; Swedish, 52.91; Italian, 33.07, and Spanish only 24.

Statistics show that North America has more miles of railroad than any other continent, and that the United States has nearly as many as all Europe, and many times more than the rest of the world combined; indeed, about three-fifths of the whole world.

The prices of farm products in New York during December were about as follows, the lowest figure representing the average price for the lowest class of goods and the highest *vice versa*: Flour \$5 to \$8.75 per bushel; wheat, \$1.28 to \$1.45 per bushel; corn, 53¢ to 61 cents; oats, 37 to 49¢; rye, 80 to 95¢; barley, 80 to 86¢; hay, \$1.12 to \$1.18 per ton; mess beef, \$11 to \$12.50; mess pork, \$17; lard, 9¢ to 21 cents per pound; butter, 16 to 38¢; cheese 19 to 14¢; sugar, 9¢ to 10¢; cotton, 10¢ to 12¢; tobacco, 5¢ to 11 cents; wool 14 to 50¢. This shows a general advance over November.—*Newark Advertiser*.

A HOPEFUL NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURER.—The New York *Herald* says that a prominent New England manufacturer, who has been in that city for several days, expresses himself as very confident that there will be a general revival of business dating from the passage of the Compromise bill. He adds that the position of the country is now in every way favorable to a general revival of industry, if only confidence in the future can be restored. The crops this year are either large or ample. The corn crop was within two per cent. as great as the immense crop of 1875, and in the form of pork is bringing good prices, with a good foreign demand. The wheat crop is good and sold at paying prices. The cotton crop was large and profitable and was combined with a larger production than ever before of food supplies by the Southern States. Wool has passed the extreme point of depression, and is bringing fair prices. Leather has passed the point of depression. The exports are large at full prices and the price has advanced from four to six cents per pound, with the home demand brisk. All the New England cotton mills which are up to the times are now able to earn dividends, and the aggregate export of cotton goods is larger now than before the war, and is steadily, though slowly increasing. The most important sign of all, in his view, is the sense of stability and hopefulness for the future, in case the Presidential difficulty is peacefully settled; a feeling such as has not obtained since the panic of 1873, and which reaches every important branch of industry.

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## ARLINGTON

## PRINTING OFFICE.

## Book Printing

## JOB PRINTING!

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

## ADVOCATE.

\$1.50 per year.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

## Lexington Minute-man.

\$1.50 per year.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

## Bedford Bulletin.

\$1.50 per year.

ARLINGTON

## Printing Office;

DODGE'S BUILDING, ARLINGTON AVE.

Opposite the Depot.

H. B. MITCHELL,

## Fresh, Smoked and Salt Fish,

OF ALL KINDS.

Oysters, Clams, Lobsters, &c.

Arlington Avenue, Arlington, Mass.

Goods delivered in any part of the town, FREE OF CHARGE.

For Orders for goods not on hand promptly filled.

42-43

S. A. McDONALD,

Providence River Oysters,

(SOLID.)

33 cents per QUART.

33 OYSTERS COOKED IN ALL STYLES.

Providence River Oysters, 33 cents per quart;

Oyster Crackers, 12 cents per lb.; Pickles,

60 cents per gallon.

Robinson's Building, Main Street,

Oct. 21-30 Lexington, Mass.

ASA COTTRELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

AND

MASTER IN CHANCERY FOR MIDDLESEX CO.

25 Tremont Row, Boston.

Jan 15-16

CHAS. H. TAYLOR,

CIVIL ENGINEER and SURVEYOR,

Savings Bank Building Arlington.

Surveying Land, Levelling, Grading, &c. Measurements of Earthworks and Masonry carefully executed.

GEORGE H. HUTCHINSON,

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AND

Heights EXPRESS,

Office, No. 91 Kilby Street, Boston.

Order Boxes, 13 South Market and 84 Washington.

All orders promptly attended to.

1-16

ESTABLISHED, 1821.

WM. L. CLARK & CO.,

Carriage Painters, Trimmers,

AND

Harness Manufacturers.

A good assortment of Blankets, Halters, Sur-

cingles, Whips, Cards, Combs and Brushes.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed.

Arlington Avenue, Arlington, Mass.

LIVERY STABLE.

The subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of

Lexington and vicinity that he has leased the

stable owned by Mr. J. L. Norris, near the depot,

where those in want of GOOD TEAMS can hire them

at hard time prices. Also, agent for the sale of

Farms and Houses. Houses rented and rents

collected. Office at Stable.

GEORGE L. PARKER.

Lexington, Dec. 9, 1876.—6m

JOB PRINTING, in the finest style, and at

low rates, at this office.

## THE BEST POLISH IN THE WORLD.

## RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

July 5-11

## WELL, THAT IS CUTE!

New Baby Soap, made by Robinson Bros. & Co., Boston.

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